New Styles of Fancy STRAW HATS and CAPS or CHLDERN of all sees at BANTA'S, No. 108 Canalet., corne of Wooster. The Infant Branch is stocked with the finest qualities of Leghorn and Spitt Straw Hair and the stock of Misses less of Leghorn that Comprises a large variety, in quality and price headens Hate comprises a large variety, in quality and price provided in the country arouts fitting their children out for school or for the country will find at BANTA's a wide field for choice in Straw Hate and Apps, in now and most becoming patters a.

BEEBE'S PATENT HAT.—The exceeding light BEEBE'S PATENT HAT.—The exceeding lightness of this graceful, becoming and beautiful fabric, adapted particularly to Summer west, and exclusively as a Gent'eman's Dress Hat, is entirely new in all its features. The manner of ventilation is effective and original, and for comfort and durability their has never been equaled in this or any other country. If it made of every variety of style and color—black, white, past, drab, brown, or any other shade that the purchaser may desire. Sold at the usual prices.

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TRIETY-THREE YEARS STANDING.
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Where will be found, as heretofore, a most extensive and varied
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Hosiery and Under-Garments.

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through the hard Winter, now look "seedy." Take r vice and go to OAR HALL, in Fulton-st., No. 84 and 86, Burrs can be bought cheaper than at any other store city; and there you can have Garnenrs made to order th fit. Remember, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st. OAK H.

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Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, white guided and decorated; Porcelain Vasce, Statuettes and Card Trays, in great variety; Gilt Shell Work, Chima Ware, Terra Cotta Articles, &c. Alon,
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PATENT MEDICINES,
by far the largest assortment in either hemisphere, at and belof
proprietor's prices, by the pack up, dozen, or 100 gross. Particula
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Betted and Goods shipped with care to any part of the world.
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grow on Baid Heads. It is the greatest discovery of the 19th tentury. For a tollet article it is superior. 40,000 bottles sold he last six months in New England. Prepared from a recipe trought from Andalusis, Spain, by J. H. Wadleigh, Lawrence, Mass. Sold in New-York by Barns & Park. HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.-The

above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes—bence the name "Champion," Their triumphs the For sale at Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 159 Water-st.
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CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.

The genuine article
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WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT
On every spool.

D. DEVLIN & Co. beg to state that their Whole male and Retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer Clovers, and their Custon department (second floor) with the newest importations of Cassimenes, Vestings, Coatings, &c., at Nos. 256, 259 and 259 Broadway.

RICH CARPETINGS No. 524 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas, alling rich Velvet Carpeting from 11/10 14/ per yard. Bich Tapestry Carpeting, from 8/10/10/ per yard. Bich Brussels Carpeting, from 7/10 9/ per yard. Rich S-ply, elegant colors, from 3/ to 9/ per yard.

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PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway.

FOR PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS FOR PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ILLANDSCORDS sell on Horace Warres, No. 335 Broadway, seen for the be-fector and New-York instruments, who is now selling an or ine stock of superior Pianos and Melodeons at greatly luced prices. Good Planes to rent. Rent allowed on purchase For sale on monthly payments.

ELEGANT CARPETING. SMITH & LOUNSERY, NO. 456 Broadway, are now prepared to exhibit their New Strang Styles of Rich Velver, Tarestray, Baussels, There-try and Ingranumber of New Among the assortment will be found a large number of New Declara and Styles never before offered; also a large stock of Declara and Styles never before offered; also a large stock of the Chorus of every width, and all other goods connected with

RUPTURE, —Only Prize Medal awarded to Marsh & Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace for their new PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS. References as to its superiority; Professor VALENTINE MOTT. WILLARD PARKER and JOHN M. CARNOCHIN. Open from 7 w. m. to 9 p m. No. 2; Maiden-lane, New-York.

WIGS - HAR-DYE - WIGS. - BATCHELOR'S Wies and Tourses have improvements peculiar to their house. They are calebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty.

case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. 12 private rooms for applying his famous Dyr. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION instantly JOUVER'S INODOROUS TRETARATION Instance, cleans Kid Gloves, without the slightest small. Rub with a plece of figured, and the stains forthwith disappear. Can be seen immediately afterward. One bottle is warranted to clean 50 pairs. Price 30 cents. Agents wanted.

CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 502 Broadway.

BOATS .- Pleasure Beats of all descriptions, for pleasure or hard service, can be found at No. 250 South-s From two to five hundred Boats constantly on hand and for sale N.B. Sald Boats can be rigged and got ready at two days notice; also, Race and Life Boats. C. L. INGERSOLL & SON.

HOSTETTER.

The presencultory symptoms of Dyspepsia are fullness and distance after eating; then, feveriah lips, an unpleasant breath, lack of rest after along, inking of the bowels, a sour stomach, dischness, palpitation of the heart; constant prostration and exhausters, palpitation, as converted to the supersection of the heart of the heart of the source of the heart of the supersection of the story the pleasures of appetite, society, and the external world are all turned into instruments of torture. Dyspepsis to exceed the constant when the supersection of the external world are all turned into the same disease. Since the influences and effects of these complaints have been understood no article has effects of these complaints have been understood in article has ever been so certain in its effects, or so speedy in its action, and so universelly appreciated as Hospity real's Vaccurage. From a universelly appreciated as Hospity real's Vaccurage. From a constitution of females. It requires no extra stimulant. Sold by all Groover, Motel-keepers and Druggists. Harks, & Park, No. 204 Broadway, New-York; Hospity & Harks, & Fark, No. 204 Broadway, New-York; Hospity & Advantage and Park.

POTICHOMANIE.—The new and beautiful art of DECORATING GLASS to resemble the finest China.—A few hours interesting amusement transforms a simple Glass vessel into a reloadid Chinese or Sevres Vase. All the MATERIALS for sele. Also, Boxus containing two Vascs, and every article required. Frice S.S. Full instructions to purchasers free.

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SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-We have great pleasure in stating that the steam nower for our great manufactory, interrupted for a few days by the fire in the New-Harot dopot building, is again restored and in full operation. We arraph finishing our Sawine Macranus, faiter than ever, don to him of the state o

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS-A STARTLING TRUTH .-

New Pork Daily Tribunce

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1856.

ADVERTISEMENTS intended for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week should be handed in by noon to-day. The immense-edition now issued of this paper, makes it necessary, in order to secure their insection, that our friends should thus early hand in their favors.

To ADVERTISEES .- The circulation of THE WEEKLY TRIBURE is now so enermous, and the number of Advertise ments pressing for insertion in it so exceeds the space we choose to devote to them, that we have raised the price of Advertising therein to

ONE DOLLAR PER LINE.

Or a little more than half a cent per line for each thousan sopies printed and dispatched to our readers. Even at this rate, it is the cheapest medium extent for Advertisements requiring the widest and fullest publicity. It is about the same rate charged by The Illustrated Loudon News, which has not so large a circulation as THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE by many thous ands. We prefer short cards to long ones, and shall be glad if the enhancement impels our patrons to study brevity in their announcements. Remember that we can only insert in any week such as are handed in on or before Wednesday evening. as we are obliged to go to press early on Thursday morning.

J. R. LOVELL is our Agent in Easton, Pa, for the sale of THE TRIBUNE. He receives our Daily on the arrival of the monning train from New-York.

The Tribune for California.

We issue THIS MORNING THE TRIBUNE for California, Oregon and the Sandwick Islands. It contains a summary of all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the last steamers; Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The United States Mail steamship George Law, for Aspinwall, will leave This Afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at 1 o'clock p. m.

Single copies in wrappers ready for mailing can be had at the counter in the publication office This

Morning. Price 6 cents.

The Tribune for Europe. We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE for circulation in Rurope. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the counter in the publication office. Price Six Cents. The steamship America will leave

Boston for Liverpool To-Morrow at 12 o'clock. The Mails by this steamer will close at the Post-Office in this city at 101 o'clock this forenoon. Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE can be left with the following Agents: Paris-Charles Hartwick, No. 18 Rue Vivienne. LONDON-A. Richter, No. 19 Catharine street,

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE, May 19.—The expected vetoes of the bills for improving St. Clair Flats and the mouth of the Mississippi were received. Mr. Sumner then commenced a speech on Kansas matters, and continued until the hour of adjournment. We give a synopsis of his remarks.

House, May 19 .- The joint resolution to allow Government vessel to take private contributions to the suffering inhabitants of the Cape de Verds was sdopted, 123 to 24. A bill making an appropriation for the survey of Harlem River was referred. Ad-

The letter of Judge M'LEAN to Gen. Cass which we print to-day is quite clear as to the power of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories. And if the Judge has ever entertained a doubt of the policy and duty of exercising such power inflexibly, we trust the events now occurring in Kansas have removed it.

The People of the United States received ano ther reminder yesterday that their Federal Government is administered quite otherwise than in the interest of Industry, Peaceful Progress and Prosperity. President Pierce vetoed the bills making apprepriations to improve the navigation of the mouth of the Mississippi, and the St. Clair Flats, commanding the passage between Lake Eric and the Great Lakes above it. This is a clear intimation that no bills for River or Harbon ment will receive the Executive sanction so long as Pierce remains President. But that, happily,

The fervent hopes cherished by us among others of a peaceful solution of the difficulties in Kansas, through the interposition and action of the House Committee of Investigation, seem destined to sud-den blight and extinction. The People of Kansas have appealed to Congress for protection against their oppressors and enslavers. The House bas sent out a strong Committee, specially raised for the purpose of inquiring into the alleged frauds and invasions which have thoroughly corrupted and falsified the several Elections held under Federal auspices in that Territory. That Committee has proceeded to Kansas and commenced an energetic and searching inquiry into the matters which it had been instructed to investigate. Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery men were summoned before it-very few of them from the Eastern States. many from Missouri-but no matter from what quarter, so that they could shed any light on the Elections sforesaid. And, though we have little more than the first fortnight's testimony, the result is most overwhelming. It is clearly proved, beyond doubt, that the two elections of Whitfield, (Nov. 29, '54 and Oct. 1, '55) and the intermediate election (March 30, '55) for a Territorial Legislature, were corrupt beyond all imaginable precedent—that more Missourians came over expressly to participate in the last named election than there were legal voters in the Territory-that they came armed and provisioned as if for a campaign in a hostile country, encamped near the several polls, and took violent possession thereof, overawing or violently expelling the judges and voting by hundreds at every poll, generally refusing to take the requisite oath when challenged, and bullying an obstinate Judge into giving way to one of their tools, or else giving him five minutes in which to escape with his life. These nefarious proceedings were planned in the dark councils of a secret society which was organized throughout Western Missouri before the Ne braska bill passed, and which had for its sole object the establishment of Slavery in Kansas. And the master-spirits were not satisfied with sending over their tools to do their appointed work at the all-important Legislative election—they went over themselves to see that it was thoroughly done. Not merely Atchison and Stringfellow, but Oliver, (who, by personal solicitations of his political associates. procured his appointment as member of the Investigating Committee), Woodson, (who has been acting as Whitfield's counsel, and is now running in Phelpe's District as the Know-Nothing candidate for next Congress), and other

prominent Missourians, were over in this invasion;

"Lew and Order" press throughout the country, is proved to have held a pistol to the head of an impric icable Judge, giving him five minutes wherein to determine whether he would resign and leave a clear field to the invading Ruffians or take the or nacquences of his obstinacy. It is already clear as noon that every single Assembly District was carried by concerted fraud and violence at that Legislative Election-that every return was infamously corrupt and false-and that, but for the army of invaders who were launched against Kansas from Missouri on purpose to subjugate and stifle the voice of the Territory, the Free-State party must have been gloriously triumphant.

The naked question now pressing upon Congress and the People is this: "Shall the gigantic fraud "thus proved to have been perpetrated work a " permanent subjugation of the people of Kansas?" Because they were overwhelmed and their ballot-" boxes utterly corrupted at the election of March "55, must they be crushed under the yoke of " Slavery without hope and forever?" These questions will be answered as well by our indifference and inaction as by our positive assent. Judge Lecompte has charged his Grand Jury at Lecompton that the acts of the bogus Legislature thus manufactured by Missouri invaders are virtually acts of Congress, wherefore to resist or disregard them is to commit treason against the United States! It is not Missouri, then-it is the Federal Union-which is legally held to have established Slavery in Kansas, and made resistance to it a felony, punishable in some cases with death. It is the Federal Union which is now furnishing soldiers to execute the mandates of the Border Ruffian authorities against unoffending Free-State men. It is the Federal Union which threatens Lawrence with destruction, and the People of Kansas with fire and sword, if they do not quietly succumb to their usurping oppressors, and, by acknowledging the acts of the bogus Legislature as binding laws and its nominees as veritable Sheriffe and County officers of their Territory, surrender that beautiful land to hopeless and perpetual

Slavery. From first to last, the Free-State men have borne and forborne in earnest prayer for peace. They have refrained to put their State government in force, choosing to suffer oppression and incur the reproach of timidity rather than be chargeable with provoking bloodshed. They have constantly said: Let Congress investigate the whole matter, and "judge whether the edicts of that pretended Legislature at Shawnee Mission are really valid "and binding laws; if they are, we shall be com-"pelled to obey them." But this will not serve the Border Ruffians who infest the Territory and the Territorial officers who are completely subject to their sway. They are determined to break up the investigation and precipitate the country into a civil war. To this end they have indicted Gov. Robinson, ex-Governor Reeder, and two other Free-State men for high treason, after vainly striving to stop the investigation by arresting Gov. Reeder on a charge of contempt. Lastly, we hear that the Militia of the Territory have been called out to act against the Free-State men-this being the easiest way to provide pay and subsistence out of the Federal Treasury for Maj. Buford's regiment from Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina, who are perfectly willing to fight for Slavery, but most averse to working for a livelihood. And henceforth this force is to be subsisted and paid at the expense of the People of the

United States! We ask that People not to permit the earlier stages of the impending catastrophe to pass unheeded—we ask them to be prepared for the fear-ful collision of steel with steel which it is the manifest determination of the Border Ruffians and their servitors to render inevitable. When that result shall have been achieved, we ask them to be fully conversant with the facts, and ready to take Ged to witness that in every step from first to last the Free State party has been guided and impelled by an anxious desire to preserve Peace to the utmost limit consistent with a sacred regard for Justice and Freedom.

As the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, is understood to be impending, it may be both a matter of interest and instruction to refer to a similar proceeding in the case of another British Minister, some forty years and more ago. At the time when Mr. Madison was elected to the Presi dency, our relations with Great Britain were in a very unsatisfactory state. After the renewal of the war between Great Britain and Bonaparte, and especially after the victory of Trafalgar had definitively established the naval ascendancy of Great Britain. that power had put forward new pretensions—aban-doned altogether in the late maritime convention annexed to the treaty of Paris-to restrict the trade of neutrals. These claims, and the action under them, had given rise to loud complaints on the part of our merchants, and to loud remonstrances on the part of our Government. Monroe and Pinckney, sent on a joint mission to Eng-land, had, indeed, agreed to a treaty for arranging this dispute, but Jefferson declined to ratify that treaty, or even to lay it before the Senate, because it did not also include a settlement of the longstanding Impressment controversy.

Upon the rejection of this treaty had followed in quick succession the outrage on the Chesapeake and the British Orders in Council in relat neutral trade, to which Jefferson had responded: to the first simultaneously with loud claims for redress and the punishment of the offending parties. by refusing to British ships of war the hospitality of our ports and waters; and to the second by the embargo. The British Government at once admitted that the attack upon the Chesapeake was a gross violation of national rights; they disowned the act of the officer by whose orders it had been committed, and they sent out Mr. Rose as a special Minister to tender reparation for it. At first our Government declined to arrange this particular affair except in connection with the general question of impressment; but when it appeared that Rose would have nothing to say to the general question, they yielded that point. Still the mission came to nothing, because Rose declined to specify the reparation he was authorized to offer unless our Government would first recall their proclamation forbidding our waters to British ships-of-war. The British contended that this proclamation, so long as it remained in force was a retaliation on our part, inconsistent with the idea of relying on their sense of justice for a voluntary reparation beyond the disavowal of the act which they had already made.

After the departure of Rose, the negotiation as to this matter, and as to all the other points in dispute, passed into the hands of Erskine, the resident Minister, a young man, son of Lord Erskine, sent out by the Fox ministry. He had married in this country, and was much better disposed toward us

appoints, ent, had succeeded to the management of British sim. with a view to subsequent negotiations with Erwine—who was induced, by the representations made to him on Madis n's behalf to solicit and obtain feriver instructions and additional authority—the ember, o, which had encountered the most bitter hostility mong our people, and which seemed likely to provoke a direct resistance to the Federal authori, bad, in the session of Congress which preceded the accession of Madison, been superseded in non-intercourse with England and France, which, as to either of those nations, the President was authorized to suspend by proclamation upon their making a satisfactory arrangement with us. As soon as Madison became President, he entered into a negotiation with Erskine which resulted in an arrangement of all the points in dispute; whereupon, to the infinite satisfaction of the whole coun try, which suffered exceedingly from the suspension of trade, a proclamation was issued renewing the commercial intercourse with Great Britain. This public satisfaction, however, was of but short duration. The British Government refused to ratify Erskize's arrangements on the ground that he had exceeded his instructions; the non-intercourse was again renewed; our Government was exasperated and mortified by the failure of a scheme which had promised to relieve them from all their embarrassments, and things were thrown back into a worse condition than ever.

Erskine was recalled, and in his place the British Government sent out Francis James Jackson, otherwise known as Copenhagen Jackson, for having been employed just before, in conjunction with powerful British armament, to treat with Denmark to induce that country to surrender its fleet to the British, as they said, to save it from being seized by Benaparte; which negotiation not succeeding, the British had carried off the Danish fleet by force. At that moment our Government was exceedingly sore. The developments in relation to the negotiation with Erskine, had placed them in the position of having courted that arrangement by concessions on their part, and by declarations of good will toward England, and dissatisfaction toward France, not very satisfactory to the bulk of their political supporters; and as soon as it became apparent that there was no hope of making with Jackson an arrangement similar to that entered into with Erskine, having no hope from negotiation. they resolved at least to recover by a display of spirit the ground they had lost with their own party at home.

Having first resolved to communicate with the new envoy only in writing, they complained, among other things, that Jackson had offered no explana tion why Erskine s arrangement had not been carried out, to which Jackson replied that the American Government had no right to complain of the disavowal of an arrangement "made under such "circumstances as could only lead to such conse "quences as had followed." The implication here was that the arrangement with Erskine had been entered into by our Government as an experiment and in the knowledge that it was not fully borne out by Erskine's instructions-a charge at that time pretty commonly made in the opposition newspapers, and to which the facts of the case gave a good deal of color-but not at all, on that account, the more palatable in Jackson's mouth. Some statements and argumentations in a sub sequent dispatch were construed into a repetition on Jackson's part of this offensive suggestion, and in spite of his attempts at explanation, which were construed into additional repetitions of the offense, he was informed that the American Government would have nothing further to do with a minister so regardless of diplomatic decorum, and that preliminary to an application for his recall no further intercourse would be had with him. It was thought at the time that this proceeding might provoke from Great Britain some severe retort. Even a declaration of war was apprehended by some parties. The British, however, took the matter very coolly. Jackson was formally recalled, and the fact was communicated in an autograph letter from the King to the President. Nor was any sign given of particular sensibility on the subject, except some delay in appointing a successor Jackson, which, when noticed by our Government, was explained as having grown out of purely do-

mestic and accidental causes. Undoubtedly the present Administration would have stood upon much better ground had they done by Crampton what Madison did by Rose-suspended him at once and then asked his recall. The offense charged against Crampton—a breach of our laws, or a consivance at it, is a much more serious matter than any mere breach of the laws of etiquette. The Executive has placed itself in an awkward predicament by having kept up its relations with this offender and referred his punishment to his own Government, instead of acting for itself at once. The question now is, and a pretty serious one too, whether by thus, as it were, making the British Government the referee, as between Crampton and ourselves, we have not, to a certai extent, bound ourselves to abide by the action of that Government, and whether it is not now rather late in the day to resome the matter into our own hands. As to any serious trouble with Great Britain to result from this affair, we do not believe in it. The recognition of Walker is a much more dangerous matter; but we must confess to some apprehensions, considering their awkward management hitherto, lest with an excellent case to begin with our Government may end in giving the British the advantage. What is now at stake is not so much the friendly relations of the two countries as which shall achieve a diplomatic triumph.

A portion of the correspondence relating to the offairs of Central America, laid before Congress, has already got into the newspapers. It appears that Mr. Molins, the Minister from Costa Rica, (and who may be considered in respect to the matter in hand to represent also the interests and feelings of the other three Central American States which have no Ministers at Washington,) addressed his earnest remonstrances on the 6th and 20th of December last to Mr. Marcy, in reference to the recruits and supplied which Walker was drawing from the United States. On the 8th of April, in another letter announcing the commencement of war on the part of Costa Rica against Walker, Mr. Molina went into an elaborate statement as to the light in which Walker and the Government of Nicaragua instituted by him are regarded by Costa Rica and the other Central American States. That Government be characterized as a "piratical usurpation;" "a flagrant act of aggression against each and all "of the consolidated States of the Central Ameri-"can family" by "pirates who sailed from the "coasts of the United States," and "in the mouth of October last succeeded in

prise," and having "toyed the nationality of the Micaraguan Government and the independ "ence of her people," were now, "in language" evincing the most entire contempt for the Cen-"tral American people," proclaiming their inten-tion "to establish throughout the country the "supremacy of another race." The constant and indefinite increase of these invaders by the arrival of recruits from the United States had encouraged Walker to mend an envoy to Costa Rica to complain of the refusal of that Govern-ment to hold any communication with him, and when this envoy was looked upon only as a spy and refused admission into the country, that refusal had led to a declaration of war on the part of Walker, followed up by an invasion of Costa Rica and an attempt to reduce that country also to his rule.

Having thus stated the motives and origin of the war, Mr. Molins complains that Costa Rica has been forced into it solely "by the lawless conduct "of citizens or inhabitants of the United States," against which lawless conduct she protests, and for which "she will reclaim sgainst whoever may be "responsible for the same." He adds further remonstrances against the continued sailing of fillibusters from New-York, New-Orleans, and San Francisco, "without any hindrance on the part of "the authorities," especially as the condition of Nicaragua and the violent suspension of the transit to California take away all pretenses of any legitimate or peaceful object in going to that country and as it is well known that adventurers entrapped under fraudulent promises are constantly dispatched to recruit the forces of Walker.

The reply of Mr. Marcy, dated April 25, to this letter of Mr. Molina, is not less significant by what it omits than by what it contains. To all the charges of piracy against Walker and his associates it says not a word-an omission of all reference to the subject, which looks very much like an admission on Mr. Marcy's part of Mr. Molina's statements. But it is not necessary to resort to implications. It appears that Mr. Marcy, in writing to Mr. Wheeler under date of Dec. 7, had expressed himself to much the same effect, as to the character of Walker's Government. After reprimanding that Minister for having, in violation of orders sent to him, resumed diplomatic relations with Walker, the Secretary proceeds as follows:

with Walker, the Secretary proceeds as follows:

"The information we have here relative to the State of affairs in Nicaragua, leads to the conclusion that such a course was unadvisable. It is strongly objectionable, because it may be construed to imply, in some degree, an approval by the United States of the proceedings of those—mostly foreigners—who have, by violence, overturned the former Government of that State, and assumed control over it. A very different view is taken here of the political condition of things in Nicaragua. "Considering the means by which the power that now predominates in that State was obtained, and the manner in which it is exercised, it can have no just pretension to be regarded as even a de facto Government. You will, therefore, on the receipt of this dispatch, at once cease to have any communication with the assumed rulers of that country."

In his reply to Mr. Molina, Mr. Marcy confines

In his reply to Mr. Molina, Mr. Marcy confines himself to a vindication of our Government against the charge which he thinks is implied in Mr. Molipa's letter (but which Mr. Molina subsequently disavows), of having failed to enforce the laws and having winked at the departure of the fullbusters. He insists that the Government has no power to restrain free emigration from the country, and that the mere fact that persons once citizens of or residents in the United States are found in arms against a foreign State, gives that State no right to complain. The point of Mr. Marcy's letter is to be found in the following para-

graphs:

"It cannot be supposed that Mr. Molina means to make it a ground of complaint that unassociated individuals have voluntarily left the United States, with intention of entering into foreign military service. Such acts are not contrary to international law. Being the representative of a free State, Mr. Molina must be aware that it is not within the competence of any liberal Government to hold an inquisition into the motives and objects which induce an individual to change his country. To do that would be the exercise of the most offensive arbitrary power, which no government, however absolute in its character, has ever attempted to enforce upon another as a duty of neutrality.

"In the controversy which this Government has had with great Britain in regard to enlistments in the United States for the British service, the right of individuals to go voluntarily out of the United States for the purpose of entering into that service, has not been questioned; but the complaint against the British Government is, that it has employed agents to come within the United States to hire, retain, or entice persons

in the United States to hire, retain, or to go away for that purpose.
"When there was reason to believe that agents from

Nicaragua were in this country to recruit soldiers, proceeditions against them were promptly instituted, which are still going on. This Government has instituted judicial proceedings against those agents for doing what Great Britain contends her agents had a right to do within the United States."

There is one point, however, to which Mr. Marcy does not refer, but as to which we should like to see some explanation—and that is how it has happened that while New-York has been in a measure closed, the authorities of New-Orleans and San Francisco have presented no effectual obstacle to the departure of Walker's recruits, and that not in the character of individual emigrants but under complete military organization.

The Commercial Advertiser thus comments on the

ecent proceedings in Kansas: recent proceedings in Kansas:

"Mr. Reeder was arrested while examining a witness before the Commission. Whatever may have prompted this step, it has the appearance of grave discourtesy. But is is simply should to contend that Mr. Reeder was exempt from arrest "under that article of the Constitution which exempts Members "of Congress from arrest for such offenses," for Mr. Reeder is no Member of Congress, and is not even a Delegate, for Mr. Whitfield was sworn in as a Delegate without opposition. Equally about it to assume that Mr. Reeder was part of the Commission appointed by Congress. He helds no official relation whatever to Congress, and is only a volunteer aid-decamp to the Committee.

Committee.

"In few words it might be shown that if the 'Free-State officers,' so called, Legislature,' or any of the 'Free-State officers,' so called, have assumed to exercise the functions of an Executive, Administrative and Legislature body, before Congress has admitted Karses as a State, they are virtually gality of treason and should be punished accordingly. The question at issue is simply one of fact, and no shase of Judge Lecampts or the Territorial authorities will blind reflecting men to this, the real issue."

- Mr. Reeder is the man whom a large majority. of the legal voters of Kansas chose for their Delegate in Congress, though not on the day designated for such election by the assemblage at Shawnee-Mission, claiming to be a Kansas Legislature. If that were a true and valid Kanesa Legislature, then Whitfield is the delegate; if not, then Reeder is. The House Committee of Elections has reported that this point requires a special investigation, and on this report the House has sent its Special Committee to Kansas. Gov. Reeder is the proce-cutor before that Committee, while Whitfield in person or by proxy, appears on the other side. The result is to determine which of the shall be permanently recognized by the Hann as Delegate from Kansas. How, then, The Com mercial can assert that Reeder is "only a velranteer aid-de-comp to the Committee," we can act imsgine. In what way is such an investigation to go on without a prosecuter? And who but Gov. Reeder, contestant of Whitfield's seat, should be that prosecutor !

-As to the other point, "there is much virtue in your if." The Commercial does not as ert that the Free-State officers have assumed and exercised functions illegally—it only insinuates it. Even thus, the familiar cases of Michigan and California confront the assertion of our neighbor. And as to his definition of treason, we advise him to lay aside wome the bogus "Sheriff" Jones, whose recent country, and was much sympathy from the than the new Tony ministry which, since Ersking's "taking possession of Ricaragus by sur-

eral Constitution. He will find therein a definition of treason very different from that he so magiste rially enunciates.

nature fir ge unter

THE LATEST NEWS MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

THE REPLY OF GREAT BETTAIN. From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Monday, May 19, 1856.

The Cabinet set to-day until 44 o'clock dell'ber ating upon the answer of the British Government It will meet again to-morrow merning, which is an unusual proceeding. The character of the reply divests the issue of any threatening consequences except those necessarily resulting from a suspension of friendly intercourse between two Governments at scace, if the dismissal takes place. The paper is uncommonly adroit and ably put. Micel labor has been expended on it.

The British Government now distinctly disavow having entertained any intention to violate ore municipal laws or outrage our national sovereignty. Whatever we may believe to the contrary of that declaration, mondverse action can be predicated on the assumption; consequently the distainer must be accepted so far as the Government is soncerned. While the controversy rested upon the supposed countenance or consivance of the British Government, it was necessarily serious in every material aspect. Relieved of all doubt on that point by ositive assurances, such apprehensions are easily satisfied. The question is plainly resolved into one of personal application affecting Mr. Prampton and the Consuls. Lord Clarendon at they are not guilty; we think otherwise, and therefore they are unaccentable.

MR. CRAMPTON-VETOES. From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Monday, May 19, 1856.

It is understood in diplomatic circles, that Mr. Crampton will leave the country immediately after receiving his passports, and carry the Secretary and other members of his Legation with him, not included in our dismissal, his object being to close the Embassy entirely, and thus emphasize the suspension of intercourse. Gen. Cass's exposure of Mr. Crampton's misapprehensions of him, aug-

The President faced Congress with two vetoes to-day, in opposition to Northern and Southern combinations. They will not help at Cincinnati.

MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH.

ments the latter's personal embarrassments.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Monday, May 19, 1856. Senator Sumner's Kansas speech is the most masterly, striking and scathing production of the Session. The galleries were crowded with intel lect, beauty and fashion, and the ante-rooms were also thronged. His exceriation of Douglas was scornfully withering and scorehing. He designated Senator Butler as the Don Quixote of Slavery, and Douglas as its Sancho Panza. Mr. Sumner never before made such an impression in force, manner, and emphatic style. He was animated and glowing throughout, hurling defiance among the oppoaition, and bravely denouncing the Kansas swin from first to last. Some passages quite electrified the Chamber, and gave a new conception of the man. Finer effect has rarely been produced.

PROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 19, 1836.

The Kansas Investigating Committee sent by Gov. Rebinson the large quantity of testimony taken by them inclosed in a sealed package addressed to the Speaker of the House.

On Gov. Robinson's detention in Lexington, Missouri, his wife, at his request, centinued her journey. At Columbia, Chio, she handed the package to the Hon. C. K. Watson, who, to-day, delivered is to the Speaker privately.

Speaker privately.

The Congressional Commissioners request that the package remain with the seal unbroken until their return. This is the testimony which the Missouriers

turn. This is the texture the treatment of destroy.

It appears by official cocuments communice the Höuse to-day our Government has taken e measures to prevent traffic in Coolies, considering lete with immorality, revolting and inhuman attempts trongly resembling those of the Africas slaw It is not permitted by any treaty, and is therefore, and Americans in China are warned to otherwise they will not only forfeit the protection of the control of the co

this Government, but the state of the form Mr. Crampton, penalties.

Among the papers is a letter from Mr. Crampton, dated last April, informing Mr. Marcy of the systematic manner in which the flag and vessels of the United States are abused by persons engaged in the African Slave trade to Cuba.

Mr. Marcy replies that he will use the information for the prosecution of the Americans concerned therein.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE..... WASHINGTON, Mag. 19.
Two messages were received from the Presidentvetoing the bills for improvement of the mouth of the
Mississippi and the Flats of of the St. Clair River.

The Fresident returns them because he regards them.
as parts of the general system of internal improvements, and refers to his Massage of 1854 vetoing the
River and Harbor bill.

In relation to the St. Glair Flats bill the President.

In relation to the St. Glair Flats bill the Presidents
says:

"In considering it under the Constitution, the power
of Gongress to construct a work of internal improved
ment is limited to cause in which the work is manifestly needful and proper for the execution of some
one or more of the powers exprassly, delegated to the
General Goverment. I have not been able to find,
for the proposed expenditure any each relative,
unless it be to the power to provide for the
common defense and maintain the army, and
nawy, but on execute examination of the subject with the sid of the information efficially
received since my last Message was communicated to Congress, has convinced the that the expenditure would serve no valuable purpose as constituuting to the common defense, because all which sould
be effected by it would be to afford a channel of twelve
first deep, and of so temporary a character that unless
the work was done immediately before the necessity
for its use should arise, it could not be relied as for
vessels of even the small draft the passage of which it
would permis."

vessela of even the small draft the passage of which it would permit."

Re lative to the Mississippi Improvement, the Presiden's repeats his constitutional objections to internal improvement as applicable to the whole system, whether they consist of works on land or in navigable waters either of sea-coast or interior lakes or rivers.

The consideration of the subject was postponed till next Wednesday.

Mr. CASS stated that he should ask leave when a convenient opportunity presented itself, to show that he had been misunderstood in certain correspondence by Mr. Crampton with the British Government.

Mr. SUMNER then commenced speaking on Kanasa affairs. He said:

Mr. SUMNER then commenced speaking on Kansas sffairs. He said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: You are now called to redress a great transgression. Seidom in the history of nations has such a question been presented. Tariffs, army bills, navy bills, land bills, are important, and justly occupy your care; but these all belong to the course of orainary legislation. As means and instruments only, they are necessarily subordinate to the conservation of Government itself. Grant them or deay them, in greater or less degree, and you will infield no shock. The machinery of Government will continue to mave. The State will not cease to exist. For otherwise he is with the sumeas, and interest of the whole country, with our good name in history forces of the whole country, with our good name in history forces more. Take country, with our good name in history forces more. Take country, with our good name in history for the Taritory of Kansas, more itse any etter region, ocauses the middia agot of Kansas, more itse any etter region, ocauses the middia agot of Kansas, more itse any etter region, ocauses the middia agot of Kansas, more itse any etter region, ocauses the middia agot of Kansas, more than any etter region, ocauses the middia agot of the write the precise territorial contex of the whole west Cantivation the precise territorial contex of the whole wast Cantivated to the north, and the teptid Guid Stream on the search constituting the precise territorial contex of the whole wast Cantivated to the north, and the teptid Guid Stream on the search constitution of the country was open only to the savet who are will all agreements of its proper of the proper of the whole wast Cantivated to the search and the faccinating undulating besuly of unsurpassed rights with gellimate, calculated to nature a powerful and generating and heart the order of American latitution. A few policy of the country was open only to the savate, who can will be a policy of the pol